

EAST Search History

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
S61	250	(business OR enterprise) NEAR3 (catalog\$3 OR index\$3 OR table content OR file system OR data structure OR information) AND @pd>"20070716"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2007/07/27 13:27
S62	11	S61 AND ((tree OR hierarchy OR hierarchical\$2) WITH (rule OR template))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2007/07/27 13:22
S63	90	S61 AND (tree OR hierarchy OR hierarchical\$2)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2007/07/27 13:22
S64	67	S63 AND (rule OR template)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2007/07/27 13:22
S65	1	(PONESSA STEVEN).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2007/07/27 13:26
S66	3196	707/101.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2007/07/27 13:27
S67	298	S66 AND ((business OR enterprise) NEAR3 (catalog\$3 OR index\$3 OR table content OR file system OR data structure OR information))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2007/07/27 13:29
S68	5	(source tree WITH result tree).clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2007/07/27 13:36
S69	0	S68 AND (rule base).clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2007/07/27 13:36
S70	564	(rule base).clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2007/07/27 13:36
S71	0	S70 AND (source tree AND result tree).clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2007/07/27 13:36

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Windows Desktop Search for Windows XP and Windows 2000: FAQ

Windows Desktop Search will search across the meta-**data information** in the The **index** also contains **information**, like the time a **file** was created and ...

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Creating **Business Data Catalog** Entities in SharePoint Server 2007

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IMS Global Learning Consortium: Digital Repositories Specification

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Geospatial and Statistical **Data Center**

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Rhythmyx Web **Content Management System**

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redhat.com | **Enterprise data** sharing with Red Hat Global **File System**

Combining local **file system** performance with **file** and **data** sharing among machines is very and tight integration with Red Hat **Enterprise Linux**. **Table 1.** ...

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critical **business** processes beyond the walls of the **enterprise**. When you can share a simple, flexible view of **catalog**-based **content** with customers, ...

[www.oracle.com/media/peoplesoft/en/pdf/datasheets/e_srm_ds_catalogmgmt_05_05.pdf](#) -

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Product **catalog content** for Internet-based procurement **systems** is, simply ... independent views of **content**. PeopleSoft **Enterprise Catalog Management** ...

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[0015] Distributed storage **systems** implemented either as a distributed database or a distributed **file system** fail to scale well for data mining and **business** ...

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[Linux Journal Review](#)

In the simplest application, like a **business's** database of customers, a single data **file** can be accessed through multiple binary **tree** (btree) **index** files. ...

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[UltraXML XML Enterprise Publishing Software](#)

Automatic generation of **table of content**, **index** generation and references. ... XSL scripts for a style using the **hierarchy** from a branch of the XML **tree**. ...

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[Sun Java System Directory Server Enterprise Edition 6.x: Analysis ...](#)

Sun Java **Enterprise System** 2005Q1: Core Concepts (ECR-2281) ... and functions of an LDAP directory **tree hierarchy**; Select a Directory Server root suffix ...

[www.sun.com/training/catalog/courses/DIR-2217.xml](#) - 42k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

[O'Reilly - Safari Books Online - 0672328925 - Red Hat® Enterprise ...](#)

The location of the files and directories in a Red Hat **Enterprise Linux system** are based on the Filesystem **Hierarchy System** (FHS) guidelines. ...

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[TechniCon - Online Catalog Systems](#)

ContentStudio places control of your **catalog content** in the hands of **business** users, accelerating your ability to make product changes and target evolving ...

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[Creating a Dynamic Resource Hierarchy Definition File](#)

Note that, for **business systems**, the top-level object is always the class LOBC, ... **system** class. **Table 87** describes the Batch Schedule Class **Hierarchy**. ...

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[Content management system and methodology employing a tree-based ...](#)

Advantageously, the **content management system** permits tables to be added or appended

to the initial **tree-based table hierarchy** after the database is created ...
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Enterprise content management - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Enterprise Content Management (ECM) is any of the strategies and The goal of ECM is to reduce the data burden on the **file system** and make the ...
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/**Enterprise_content_management** - 98k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

IBM SOA Business Catalog - SOA Governance

Corticon provides EAR **file** for deploying the server component to the J2EE ... Corticon **Business Rule Management System V4.0** is qualified as CONNECT via the ...
catalog.lotus.com/wps/portal/!ut/p/c0/04_SB8K8xLLM9MSSzPy8xBz9CP0os3gjCz83f293QwN_c1MTAyMPJzdD74BgA_9gM_2... - 79k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

Rule-based electronic agent system and method thereof - US Patent ...

6, **Rule 3** fires only an object of **Table 54** of Sato in the budget **file 52**. ... Therefore, the user can leave his **business** to the **system** by his convenient ...
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Alfresco Enterprise Content Management Implementation Table of ...

Content Stored in the **File System**; Metadata Stored in the Relational Database ... Set up Space and Security; **Business Rule** to Extract Important Metadata ...
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SIMIAN systems - Sitellite Enterprise PHP Content Management ...

Sitellite **Enterprise Content Management System** Evolve Your **Business** ... image, link, and **file** management, **content** templates for keeping similar pages ...
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Template Engines

Template engines were designed to allow the separation of **business** logic (say, getting data If we didn't cache, it would be hitting the **file system** ...
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Table of Contents ... **Rule One:** Know the **Business** Problem, Know the **Content** ... Ground Rules for Managing **Enterprise Content** > **Rule Three:** The **Catalog** Is ...
safari.oreilly.com/0201730162/ch03lev1sec3 - [Similar pages](#)

Using Business Data Catalog Actions to Pass Parameters to InfoPath ...

Applies to: 2007 Microsoft Office **System**, Microsoft Office InfoPath 2007, ... You must update the **Business Data Catalog** metadata **file** to include a custom ...
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Rules Repository

However, along with **rule** tables, OpenRules supports tables of other types ... You can keep these libraries in a **file system** with a fixed "include.path". ...
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Business Rule Management Systems and Financial Services: Equifax ...

platform, InterConnect, that leveraged ILOG's **business rule** management **system** (JRules). InterConnect combined Equifax's many decisioning products onto one ...
whitepaper.intelligententerprise.com/

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Commerce One and Veo Systems Form Strategic Partnership to Develop ...

Together, the two companies will integrate Veo Systems' XML-based ... to easily recognize and exchange supplier **catalog content** and **business** documents such ...

xml.coverpages.org/veoCommerceOne9809.html - 8k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

Veo Systems News Press Releases

The integration of Veo System's XML technology with the Commerce Chain' Solution by ... with **catalog content** management by providing a means to aggregate, ...

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Importing an XML Catalog File

Specify a locally accessible XML file, Click Browse to navigate to an XML catalog file located on your Business Desk client computer. ...

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UltraXML™ 3.3 XML Enterprise Publishing System ... Automatic generation of **table of content**, **index** generation and references. Automatic and programmed page ...

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XML and content management systems

JULY 2003 KM Column: This article explores the role of XML in the context of **content management systems**, focusing specifically on the **business** issues.

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IRS e-file: Filing your taxes online was never easier!

Modernized e-File (MeF) is a web-based electronic filing **system** used to transmit ... For individual and **business e-file** programs. Includes XML schemas ...

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Bridging the Data Divide

Sources of **catalog content** are characteristically **enterprise** applications such as ERP , CRM , PDM , and DMS and their underlying **file system** or relational ...

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Review Key XML Capabilities; Present Aftermarket **Business Cycle** ... Maintenance documents. DMS, **File System**. 8. **Catalog Content Summary** ...

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OASIS Catalogs for Fun and Profit

Now, whenever an XML file in that project tries to resolve a public or **system** identifier, that **catalog** will be searched first. ...

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Sun Java Enterprise System

Java Enterprise System 5 (Java ES 5) is a comprehensive set of ... Stay informed about what's new in **business** integration and SOA technology. » Join Now ...

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S9	0	S1 AND S3 AND S4:S5 AND S6 AND S7
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S11	4	S1 AND S3 AND S4:S5 AND S6:S7
S12	6	S1 AND S7
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S14	18	S8:S13

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XML document transformation method for business-to-business interactions, involves matching nodes of source and target trees corresponding to source and target XML documents, so as to generate sequence of transformations

Patent Assignee: KUNO H A (KUNO-I); RUNDENSTEINER E A (RUND-I); SU H (SUHH-I)

Inventor: KUNO H A; RUNDENSTEINER E A; SU H

Patent Family (1 patents, 1 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update
US 20030167445	A1	20030904	US 200291237	A	20020304	200375 B

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 200291237 A 20020304

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
US 20030167445	A1	EN	23	11	

Alerting Abstract US A1

NOVELTY - The XML documents corresponding to **source** and target **schemes** (102,104), are modeled as **source** and target **trees** (112,114) respectively. The nodes in the **source tree** is matched with corresponding nodes in the target tree (114), so as to automatically generate a sequence of transformations. The sequence is converted into **extensible style sheet language** for transformations (XSLT) script.

DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for computer system.

USE - For implementing XML document transformation in computer system such as personal computer (PC), server computer, notebook computer, mainframe computer, networked computer, personal digital assistant (PDA), workstation and hand-held computer, for business-to-business interactions.

ADVANTAGE - Enables automatic transformation of XML documents between **source** and target XML **schemes**, without increasing transformation time, cost and resources.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows a flow diagram explaining the transformation process of XML documents.

102 source schema
104 target schema
112 **source tree**
114 target tree
130 XSLT generator

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: DOCUMENT; TRANSFORM; METHOD; BUSINESS; INTERACT; MATCH; NODE; SOURCE; TARGET; TREE; CORRESPOND; SO; GENERATE; SEQUENCE

Class Codes

International Classification (Main): G06F-015/00
US Classification, Issued: 715513000, 715501100

File Segment: EPI;

DWPI Class: T01

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J11C1; T01-N01D2; T01-N03B2

XML document transformation method for business-to-business interactions,

involves matching nodes of source and target trees corresponding to source and target XML documents, so as to generate sequence of transformations

Alerting Abstract ...NOVELTY - The XML documents corresponding to source and target schemes (102,104), are modeled as source and target trees (112,114) respectively. The nodes in the source tree is matched with corresponding nodes in the target tree (114), so as to automatically generate a sequence of transformations. The sequence is converted into extensible style sheet language for transformations (XSLT) script. ...**ADVANTAGE** - Enables automatic transformation of XML documents between source and target XML schemes, without increasing transformation time, cost and resources...

...112 source tree

Original Publication Data by Authority

Original Abstracts:

...the present invention discloses a method comprising modeling a source XML document corresponding to a source schema as a source tree having a plurality of source nodes, and modeling a target XML document corresponding to a target schema as a target tree having a plurality of target nodes. A sequence of transformation operations that transforms the source tree to the target tree is then generated.

Claims:

...A method of document transformation comprising: a) modeling a source XML document corresponding to a source schema as a source tree having a plurality of source nodes; b) modeling a target XML document corresponding to a target schema as a target tree having a plurality of target nodes; and c) generating a sequence of transformation operations that transforms said source tree to said target tree.>

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S7	73	S1 AND S3 AND S4
S8	382650	(MULTIPL? OR PLURAL? OR AGGREGAT? OR SEVERAL? OR GROUP? OR ? OR ASSORTM? OR MANY OR MORE(2N)ONE)(5N)(DATABASE OR DATABANK OR DATA() (BASE? OR BANK? OR FILE? OR REPOSITOR? OR WAREHOUSE? OR STORE? ? OR STORAG?) OR DB)
S9	716	(CSS OR CASCADING()STYLE? OR XLS OR EXTENSIBL?())(STYLE? OR STYLE()SHEET?())(LANGUAG?())(STYLE? OR STYLESHEET?())(LANGUAG?)
S10	0	S7 AND S8 AND S9
S11	9	S7 AND PARSE?(2W)(TREE??? OR TRIE? ?)
S12	5	S11 NOT S6
S13	0	S12 AND S8:S9
File	2:INSPEC 1898-2007/Jul W4	(c) 2007 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File	6:NTIS 1964-2007/Jul W5	(c) 2007 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res
File	8:Ei Compendex(R) 1884-2007/Jul W3	(c) 2007 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc.
File	34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2007/Jul W5	(c) 2007 The Thomson Corp
File	35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2007/Jul	(c) 2007 ProQuest Info&Learning
File	56:Computer and Information Systems Abstracts 1966-2007/Jul	(c) 2007 CSA.
File	60:ANTE: Abstracts in New Tech & Engineer 1966-2007/Jul	(c) 2007 CSA.
File	62:SPIN(R) 1975-2007/Jul W2	(c) 2007 American Institute of Physics
File	65:Inside Conferences 1993-2007/Jul 27	(c) 2007 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File	95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2007/Jul W5	(c) 2007 FIZ TECHNIK
File	99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2007/Jun	(c) 2007 The HW Wilson Co.
File	111:TGG Natl.Newspaper Index(SM) 1979-2007/Jul 20	(c) 2007 The Gale Group
File	144:Pascal 1973-2007/Jul W3	(c) 2007 INIST/CNRS
File	239:Mathsci 1940-2007/Sep	(c) 2007 American Mathematical Society
File	256:TecInfoSource 82-2007/Aug	(c) 2007 Info.Sources Inc
File	434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec	(c) 2006 The Thomson Corp

File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13
(c) 2002 The Gale Group

Set	Items	Description
S1	21200	((PARSE? OR SEARCH? OR SOURCE? OR HEIRARCH? OR HIERARCH?)(- 5N)((TRIE? ? OR TREE??? ?)(3W)(STRUCTUR? OR HEIRARCH? OR HIER- ARCH?) OR TRIE? ? OR TREE??? ? OR SCHEME? ? OR LABEL???())SCHE- M???)
S2	3026	S1(5N)(USE? ? OR USING OR UTILI? OR APPLY? OR APPLIE? ? OR EMPLOY? OR IMPLEMENT? OR BUILD? OR BUILT)
S3	2401488	(USE? ? OR USING OR UTILI? OR APPLY? OR APPLIE? ? OR EMPLO- Y? OR IMPLEMENT?)(5N)(STANDARD? OR SPECIFIC? OR POLIC? OR COD- E? ? OR TEMPLATE? OR RULE? ? OR REGULAT? OR ((HEIRARCH? OR HI- ERARCH?) OR BASE? ?)(3N)RULE? ?)
S4	1186598	((BUSINESS? OR INFORMATION? OR COMMERC? OR MERCANTIL?)(3N)- (LIST??? ? OR DIRECTOR? OR INDEX? OR CATALOG? OR REGIST?))
		OR RESULT?(2N)(TRIE? ? OR TREE??? ?)
S5	253807	S4(5N)(GENERAT? OR CREAT? OR OUTPUT? OR YIELD? OR SUPPL? OR PRODUC? OR DEVELOP? OR MAKE? OR MAKING? OR DERIV? OR OUTPUT?)
S6	3	S2(100N)S3(100N)S5
S7	100	S1(100N)S3(100N)S4
S8	3	S7(100N)(CSS OR CASCADING())STYLE? OR XLS OR EXTENSIBL?()(S- TYLE? OR STYLE()SHEET?())(STYLE? OR STYLESHEET?())L- ANGUAG?)
S9	6	S6 OR S8
File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2007/Jul 24 (c) 2007 The Gale Group		
File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2007/Jul 24 (c) 2007 The Gale Group		
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2007/Jul 27 (c) 2007 The Gale Group		
File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2007/Jul 27 (c) 2007 The Gale Group		
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989 (c) 1999 The Gale Group		
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2007/Jul 25 (c)2007 The Gale Group		
File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2007/Jul 30 (c) 2007 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc		
File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2007/Jul 30 (c) 2007 ProQuest Info&Learning		
File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext 1988-2007/Sep W2 (c) 2007 CMP Media, LLC		
File 674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2006/Sep W1 (c) 2006 IDG Communications		
File 696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters 1995-2007/Jul 30 (c) 2007 Dialog		

File 369:New Scientist 1994-2007/Jul W2
 (c) 2007 Reed Business Information Ltd.
File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28
 (c) 1999 Business Wire
File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30
 (c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 610:Business Wire 1999-2007/Jul 30
 (c) 2007 Business Wire.
File 613:PR Newswire 1999-2007/Jul 30
 (c) 2007 PR Newswire Association Inc

9/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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02501165 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 74334945 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL
TEXT)

Turn XML into HTML - XSL transformations will help you create Web pages
from XML data using dynamically generated style sheets. (Technology
Information)

Floyd, Michael
PC Magazine, p1
June 5, 2001

ISSN: 0888-8507 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext;
Abstract

WORD COUNT: 2592 LINE COUNT: 00200

... any manner imaginable. The XSLT processor takes the tree
generated
by the XML processor (the **source tree**) and, with all of the
transformed
elements, creates a new **tree** (the **result tree**).

To see how this process works, take a look at Figures 1 and 2.
The...

...headline, deck, byline, and aBody elements and place them in the
HTML
transformation. The additional **templates** are **used** to process
descendants of the aBody element.

By the way, I'm using a little...

...XML elements. In the transformation, I've included an HTML <link>
tag,
which associates a **css style** sheet with our HTML output. I wrap the
headline, deck, byline, and so on in...

...div> tag's class attribute corresponds to a style that I've created
in
the **CSS style** sheet. So when the XML document is processed, the
style
sheet transforms the XML elements...

9/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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02277273 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 54068657 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL
TEXT)

**XSL: How Stylish Can You Get?(Extensible Markup Language) (Technology
Tutorial)**

Randall, Neil

PC Magazine, 217(1)

April 6, 1999

ISSN: 0888-8507

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext;

Abstract

WORD COUNT: 2911 LINE COUNT: 00230

... source tree by matching specified patterns with XML elements.
This
tree is then processed to **produce a results tree**, based on
actions
specified in template rules (covered below). An XML parser then takes
the
...

...document. In that document are elements containing data. XSL finds
those
elements and makes a **source tree**, then **applies template rules**
to
produce a results tree in which each element is assigned a
specific
style. Finally, the XSL processor translates the...

...pattern names the source-tree element nodes (that is, individual
elements) to which the construction **rule** is to be **applied**. The
template specifies what is to happen to the pattern in order to
produce
the relevant part...

9/3,K/5 (Item 1 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2007 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

15178977 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 94144355 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL
TEXT)

XSLT: Working with XML and HTML. (Book Reviews).

Owens, David

Technical Communication, 49, 4, 481(3)

Nov, 2002

ISSN: 0049-3155

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

WORD COUNT: 1144 LINE COUNT: 00091

... It tells the XSLT processor how to transform the source trees
and
how to produce the result tree " (p. 89).

Chapter 6, "Transformation," explores how transformations are
performed in XSLT. Fung examines the internal operations of an XSLT
processor as it uses the information in the instruction tree to
transform the source trees into the result tree. Fung
effectively

uses diagrams to create a "visual description" of the concept of
these

transformations. Chapters 7 through 10 delve more deeply into
transformations, exploring such areas as constructing the result tree,
combining templates, and using extension functions.

Part III begins with Chapter 11, "Idioms and tips," a helpful
section that...

Set	Items	Description
S1	61404	((PARSE? OR SEARCH? OR SOURCE? OR HEIRARCH? OR HIERARCH?)(- 5N)((TRIE? ? OR TREE??? ?)(3W)(STRUCTUR? OR HEIRARCH? OR HIER- ARCH?) OR TRIE? ? OR TREE??? ? OR SCHEME? ? OR LABEL???())SCHE- M???)
S2	12348	S1(5N)(USE? ? OR USING OR UTILI? OR APPLY? OR APPLIE? ? OR EMPLOY? OR IMPLEMENT? OR BUILD? OR BUILT)
S3	1361754	(USE? ? OR USING OR UTILI? OR APPLY? OR APPLIE? ? OR EMPLO- Y? OR IMPLEMENT?) (5N)(STANDARD? OR SPECIFIC? OR POLIC? OR COD- E? ? OR TEMPLATE? OR RULE? ? OR REGULAT? OR ((HEIRARCH? OR HI- ERARCH?) OR BASE? ?)(3N)RULE? ?)
S4	69828	((BUSINESS? OR INFORMATION? OR COMMERC? OR MERCANTIL?)(3N)- (LIST??? ? OR DIRECTOR? OR INDEX? OR CATALOG? OR REGIST?))
S5	8027	S4(5N)(GENERAT? OR CREAT? OR OUTPUT? OR YIELD? OR OR SUPPL? OR PRODUC? OR DEVELOP? OR MAKE? OR MAKING? OR MADE OR BUILD? OR BUILT OR MANUFACT? OR CONSTRUCT??? ?)
S6	5	S5 AND S3 AND S2
S7	73	S1 AND S3 AND S4
S8	382650	(MULTIPL? OR PLURAL? OR AGGREGAT? OR SEVERAL? OR GROUP? OR ? OR ASSORTM? OR MANY OR MORE(2N)ONE)(5N)(DATABASE OR DATABANK OR DATA() (BASE? OR BANK? OR FILE? OR REPOSITOR? OR WAREHOUSE? OR STORE? ? OR STORAG?) OR DB)
S9	716	(CSS OR CASCADING()STYLE? OR XLS OR EXTENSIBL?())(STYLE? OR OR STYLE()SHEET?())(LANGUAG?())(STYLE? OR STYLESHEET?())(LANGUAG?)
S10	0	S7 AND S8 AND S9
S11	9	S7 AND PARSE?(2W)(TREE??? OR TRIE? ?)
S12	5	S11 NOT S6
S13	0	S12 AND S8:S9
File	2:INSPEC 1898-2007/Jul W4	(c) 2007 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File	6:NTIS 1964-2007/Jul W5	(c) 2007 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res
File	8:EI Compendex(R) 1884-2007/Jul W3	(c) 2007 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc.
File	34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2007/Jul W5	(c) 2007 The Thomson Corp
File	35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2007/Jul	(c) 2007 ProQuest Info&Learning
File	56:Computer and Information Systems Abstracts 1966-2007/Jul	(c) 2007 CSA.

File 60:ANTE: Abstracts in New Tech & Engineer 1966-2007/Jul
(c) 2007 CSA.

File 62:SPIN(R) 1975-2007/Jul W2
(c) 2007 American Institute of Physics

File 65:Inside Conferences 1993-2007/Jul 27
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File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2007/Jun
(c) 2007 The HW Wilson Co.

File 111:TGG Natl.Newspaper Index(SM) 1979-2007/Jul 20
(c) 2007 The Gale Group

File 144:Pascal 1973-2007/Jul W3
(c) 2007 INIST/CNRS

File 239:Mathsci 1940-2007/Sep
(c) 2007 American Mathematical Society

File 256:TecInfoSource 82-2007/Aug
(c) 2007 Info.Sources Inc

File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
(c) 2006 The Thomson Corp

File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13
(c) 2002 The Gale Group

6/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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07476240 INSPEC Abstract Number: B2000-02-6140-131, C2000-02-5260A-058

Title: Parse tree evaluation-a tool for sensor management

Author(s): Stromberg, D.; Pettersson, G.

Author Affiliation: Defence Res. Establ., Linkoping, Sweden

Conference Title: Proceedings of the International Conference on Multisource-Multisensor Information Fusion. FUSION '98 Part vol.2 p. 741-7 vol.2

Editor(s): Hamid, R.; Zhu, A.; Zhu, D.

Publisher: CSREA Press, Athens, GA, USA

Publication Date: 1998 Country of Publication: USA 2 vol. 997 pp.

ISBN: 1 892512 02 5 Material Identity Number: XX-1999-03391

Conference Title: Proceedings of the International Conference on

Multisource-Multisensor Information Fusion. FUSION '98

Conference Date: 6-9 July 1998 Conference Location: Las Vegas, NV, USA

Availability: CSREA Press, 115 Avalon Drive, Athens, GA 30606, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Applications (A)

Abstract: A powerful implementation technology for a descriptive approach to sensor management, as defined by Popoli (1992), is introduced. In particular, it implements the fuzzy decision tree approach. The method is based upon program generation technology of the type that is regularly used in compilers, i.e. software used to translate program source code to machine code. Only tools for the parsing phase-which is the first step of the compilation process-is used, including parser generator, textual scanner generator and tree traverser. These tools generate and evaluate fuzzy decision trees. The result is a modular, robust, fast and theoretically well-grounded realisation of the recommended approach. According to Popoli (1992), the fuzzy tree approach is superior to the alternative, the utility theory approach, in terms of simplicity, maintainability, extensibility, low processor loading and requirements of a priori data. (5 Refs)

Subfile: B C

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6/7/4 (Item 1 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
(c) 2007 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01174734 ORDER NO: AAD91-27305
**UNIVERSAL DATA COMPRESSION BY USING TREE MODELS (SOURCE MODELS,
CODES)**
Author: CHANG, SOO-YOUNG
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1991
Corporate Source/Institution: THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY
(0176)
Adviser: JOHN J. METZNER
Source: VOLUME 52/04-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
PAGE 2204. 166 PAGES

Universal data compression algorithms are the algorithms by which source data can be coded without a priori knowledge of statistics of a source. Recently many investigators have paid attention to universal coding schemes. The objective of this work is to devise universal data compression algorithms by using tree models.

This thesis describes four techniques for constructing and updating trees--splitting, merging, adding, and discarding. The first two techniques produce full trees while the latter two produce normal trees. The result of analysis of these four techniques is provided for various assumptions.

To devise efficient codes, well-tailored source models are necessary. For the tree source models proposed in this thesis, a state is defined as a step in which the first block of the source output string is matched with a leaf, this block is encoded with the identification number of the matched leaf, and the tree is updated with a certain rule. To have efficient codes, this rule has to be neatly devised such that the normalized average code length per source output symbol is reduced as much as possible. In this thesis four algorithms for this rule are suggested. Universal source models for these four algorithms are described by using tree models and their implementations are proposed.

The four proposed algorithms are evaluated by three parameters--the normalized average code lengths per source output symbol or redundancies, required memory spaces to store information about trees, and encoding complexities. They are compared with the Ziv-Lempel algorithm which is known as one of the most elegant universal data compression algorithms proposed by Ziv and Lempel in 1978 (ZIV1978b) and the Rissanen algorithm which is a simple modification of this algorithm suggested by Rissanen

(RISS1983). The algorithms proposed in this thesis are more efficient and need slightly less memory space than the Ziv-Lempel algorithm and the Rissanen algorithm while the proposed algorithms may have slightly higher complexity.

These four algorithms can be used for byte-oriented sources. Two simple algorithms and their source models for byte-oriented sources are proposed by considering dependencies between bit positions.

12/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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07392337 INSPEC Abstract Number: C1999-12-1250B-009

Title: Using attribute grammars for the genetic selection of backpropagation networks for character recognition

Author(s): Browse, R.A.; Hussain, T.S.; Smillie, M.B.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. & Inf. Sci.; Queen's Univ., Kingston, Ont., Canada

Journal: Proceedings of the SPIE - The International Society for Optical

Engineering Conference Title: Proc. SPIE - Int. Soc. Opt. Eng. (USA) vol.3647 p.26-34

Publisher: SPIE-Int. Soc. Opt. Eng,

Publication Date: 1999 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: PSISDG ISSN: 0277-786X

SICI: 0277-786X(1999)3647L:26:UAGG;1-W

Material Identity Number: C574-1999-132

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0277-786X/99/\$10.00

Conference Title: Applications of Artificial Neural Networks in Image

Processing IV

Conference Sponsor: SPIE

Conference Date: 28-29 Jan. 1999 Conference Location: San Jose, CA, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA); Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Theoretical (T); Experimental (X)

Abstract: Determining exactly which neural network architecture, with which parameters, will provide the best solution to a classification task

is often based upon the intuitions and experience of the implementers of

neural network solutions. The research presented in this paper is centered

on the development of automated methods for the selection of appropriate

networks, as applied to character recognition. The network generating

attribute grammar encoding system is a compact and general method for the

specification of commonly accepted network architectures that can be easily

expanded to include novel architectures, or that can be easily restricted

to a small subset of some known architecture. Within this system, the

context-free component of the attribute grammar specifies a class of basic

architectures by using the non-terminals to represent network, layers and

component structures. The inherited and synthesized attributes indicate the connections necessary to develop a functioning network from any **parse**

tree that is generated from the grammar. The attribute grammar encoding

is particularly conducive to the use of genetic algorithms as a strategy

for searching the space of possible networks. The **resultant parse**

trees are **used** as the genetic **code**, permitting a variety of different

genetic manipulations. We apply this approach in the generation of

backpropagation networks for recognition of characters from a set

consisting of 20,000 examples of 26 letters. (12 Refs)

Subfile: C

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12/7/2 (Item 1 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8: Ei Compendex(R)
(c) 2007 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc. All rts. reserv.

08295034 E.I. No: EIP99064690653

Title: Using attribute grammars for the genetic selection
of
backpropagation networks for character recognition

Author: Browse, Roger A.; Hussain, Talib S.; Smillie, Matthew B.

Corporate Source: Queen's Univ, Kingston, Ont, Can

Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1999 Applications of
Artificial

Neural Networks in Image Processing IV

Conference Location: San Jose, CA, USA Conference

Date:

19990128-19990129

Sponsor: IS and T; SPIE

E.I. Conference No.: 55087

Source: Proceedings of SPIE - The International Society for
Optical

Engineering v 3647 1999. p 26-34

Publication Year: 1999

CODEN: PSISDG ISSN: 0277-786X

Language: English

Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: A; (Applications);

T;

(Theoretical)

Journal Announcement: 9907W4

Abstract: Determining exactly which neural network architecture, with
which parameters, will provide the best solution to a classification
task

is often based upon the intuitions and experience of the implementers
of

neural network solutions. The research presented in this paper is
centered

on the development of automated methods for the selection of
appropriate

networks, as applied to character recognition. The Network Generating
Attribute Grammar Encoding (NGAGE) system is a compact and general
method

for the specification of commonly accepted network architectures that
can

be easily expanded to include novel architectures, or that can be
easily

restricted to a small subset of some known architecture. Within this
system, the context-free component of the attribute grammar specifies a
class of basic architectures by using the non-terminals to represent
network layers and component structures. The inherited and synthesized
attributes indicate the connections necessary to develop a functioning
network from any **parse tree** that is generated from the grammar. The
attribute grammar encoding is particularly conducive to the use of
genetic

algorithms as a strategy for searching the space of possible networks.
The

resultant parse trees are used as the genetic code, permitting
a

variety of different genetic manipulations. We apply this approach in the generation of backpropagation networks for recognition of characters from a set consisting of 20,000 examples of 26 letters. (Author abstract) 12 Refs.

12/7/3 (Item 1 from file: 56)
DIALOG(R)File 56:Computer and Information Systems Abstracts
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0000337435 IP ACCESSION NO: 396737
**Using attribute grammars for the genetic selection of backpropagation
networks for character recognition**

Browse, Roger A; Hussain, Talib S; Smillie, Matthew B
Queen's Univ, Kingston, Ont, Can

Proceedings of SPIE - The International Society for Optical
Engineering, v
3647, p 26-34, 1999
PUBLICATION DATE: 1999

CONFERENCE:
The 1999 Applications of Artificial Neural Networks in Image Processing
IV
, San Jose, CA, USA, 28 Jan.-29 Jan. 1999

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference Paper; Journal Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
ISSN: 0277-786X
FILE SEGMENT: Computer & Information Systems Abstracts
ABSTRACT:

Determining exactly which neural network architecture, with which
parameters, will provide the best solution to a classification task is
often based upon the intuitions and experience of the implementers of
neural network solutions. The research presented in this paper is
centered
on the development of automated methods for the selection of
appropriate
networks, as applied to character recognition. The Network Generating
Attribute Grammar Encoding (NGAGE) system is a compact and general
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for the specification of commonly accepted network architectures that
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restricted to a small subset of some known architecture. Within this
system, the context-free component of the attribute grammar specifies a
class of basic architectures by using the non-terminals to represent
network layers and component structures. The inherited and synthesized
attributes indicate the connections necessary to develop a functioning
network from any **parse tree** that is generated from the grammar. The
attribute grammar encoding is particularly conducive to the use of
genetic
algorithms as a strategy for searching the space of possible networks.
The
resultant parse trees are used as the genetic code, permitting
a
variety of different genetic manipulations. We apply this approach in
the

generation of backpropagation networks for recognition of characters
from a
set consisting of 20,000 examples of 26 letters.

12/7/4 (Item 1 from file: 95)

DIALOG(R)File 95:TEME-Technology & Management
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01350925 I99102460300

Using attribute grammars for the genetic selection of backpropagation networks for character recognition

Browse, RA; Hussain, TS; Smillie, MB

Dept. of Comput. & Inf. Sci., Queen's Univ., Kingston, Ont., CDN

Applications of Artificial Neural Networks in Image Processing IV, 28-29

Jan. 1999, San Jose, CA, USAProceedings of the SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering, v3647, n10, pp26-34, 1999

Document type: Conference paper Language: English

Record type: Abstract

ISSN: 0277-786X

ABSTRACT:

Determining exactly which neural network architecture, with which parameters, will provide the best solution to a classification task is often based upon the intuitions and experience of the implementers of neural network solutions. The research presented in this paper is centered

on the development of automated methods for the selection of appropriate

networks, as applied to character recognition. The network generating attribute grammar encoding system is a compact and general method for the

specification of commonly accepted network architectures that can be easily

expanded to include novel architectures, or that can be easily restricted

to a small subset of some known architecture. Within this system, the context-free component of the attribute grammar specifies a class of basic

architectures by using the non-terminals to represent network, layers and

component structures. The inherited and synthesized attributes indicate the

connections necessary to develop a functioning network from any **parse tree** that is generated from the grammar. The attribute grammar encoding is

particularly conducive to the use of genetic algorithms as a strategy for

searching the space of possible networks. The **resultant parse trees**

are **used** as the genetic **code**, permitting a variety of different genetic

manipulations. We apply this approach in the generation of backpropagation

networks for recognition of characters from a set consisting of 20,000 examples of 26 letters.

12/7/5 (Item 1 from file: 144)
DIALOG(R) File 144:Pascal
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14201990 PASCAL No.: 99-0402037
Using attribute grammars for the genetic selection of backpropagation
networks for character recognition

Applications of artificial neural networks in image processing IV :
San

Jose CA, 28-29 January 1999

BROWSE R A; HUSSAIN T S; SMILLIE M B
NASRABADI Nasser M, ed; KATSAGGELOS Aggelos K, ed
Department of Computing and Information Science, Queen's University,
Kingston, Ontario, K7L 3N6, Canada; Department of Psychology, Queen's
University, Kingston, Ontario, K7L 3N6, Canada
International Society for Optical Engineering, Bellingham WA, United
States.; Society for Imaging Science and Technology, Springfield VA,
United
States.

Applications of artificial neural networks in image processing.
Conference, 4 (San Jose CA USA) 1999-01-28

Journal: SPIE proceedings series, 1999, 3647 26-34
ISBN: 0-8194-3118-4 ISSN: 1017-2653 Availability: INIST-21760;
354000084560230030

No. of Refs.: 12 ref.
Document Type: P (Serial); C (Conference Proceedings) ; A (Analytic)
Country of Publication: United States
Language: English

Determining exactly which neural network architecture, with
which
parameters, will provide the best solution to a classification
task is
often based upon the intuitions and experience of the
implementers of
neural network solutions. The research presented in this paper is
centered
on the development of automated methods for the selection of
appropriate
networks, as applied to character recognition. The Network
Generating
Attribute Grammar Encoding (NGAGE) system is a compact and general
method
for the specification of commonly accepted network architectures that
can
be easily expanded to include novel architectures, or that can be
easily
restricted to a small subset of some known architecture. Within
this
system, the context-free component of the attribute grammar
specifies a
class of basic architectures by using the non-terminals to
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network layers and component structures. The inherited and
synthesized
attributes indicate the connections necessary to develop a
functioning

network from any **parse tree** that is generated from the grammar.
The
attribute grammar encoding is particularly conducive to the use of
genetic
algorithms as a strategy for searching the space of possible networks.
The

resultant parse trees are used as the genetic code ,
permitting a
variety of different genetic manipulations. We apply this approach in
the
generation of backpropagation networks for recognition of characters
from a
set consisting of 20,000 examples of 26 letters.

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